

WILSON CLINGS TO TREATY AIM

Hitchcock Hoping for Word of Guidance in Today's Caucus.

BITTER-ENDERS CONFER

Plan to Stand Firm But Find Difficulty in Lodge's Secrecy.

That President Wilson's views on the question of reservations to the Versailles treaty are the same as those expressed by him in his letter read at the Jackson Day dinner, was the expression of Senator Hitchcock, administration leader, yesterday. Hitchcock stated that since returning from the West he has not been able to communicate directly with the President, but he said: "I have been able to get at his ideas. I do not think there has been much change in the President's attitude."

"I doubt if I will be able to tell the conference anything new about the attitude of the President, but I cannot say definitely. I have not had any communication from him and have not sought one."

Minority Leader Hitchcock's statement indicated that he is still hoping, in common with many other Democratic Senators, that some message will come from the White House in order to guide them at today's caucus in formulating a policy to be followed when the treaty comes up for debate in the Senate next week.

CONFERENCE TO BE SMALL.

Today's Democratic conference will not be a very large one, according to Senator Hitchcock, because only those friendly to the treaty are expected to attend and about fifteen Senators are sick or absent. Invitations were sent by Senator Hitchcock to all the Senators on the Democratic side, but those who are inclined toward compromise in the Lodge are expected to be among those absent. Hitchcock stated that not more than forty-three Democrats will be present for the conference, but that the number of Republicans will be small.

Senator Hitchcock stated yesterday that if President Wilson does not present to acceptance of the Versailles treaty, which is not expected, and if the Republicans refuse to make any changes in the situation, the situation will remain unchanged.

Without any message from the President, it is doubtful whether Senator Hitchcock will be able to hold the Democrats in line at today's caucus. There are six Democrats who voted for the Lodge reservations. Senator Ashurst, of Arizona, announced this week that he would vote for them. Ashurst has hitherto been one of the staunchest administration supporters. Senator Thomas, of Colorado, is also understood to have declared that he will go over to the Lodge forces when the treaty comes to a vote.

While the Democrats are holding their conferences this morning in an effort to plan a definite program to be followed during the caucus, the Republicans are scheduled to begin Monday. The irreconcilables will again meet and lay their plans. This group announces its determination to stand together, and if during the early part of the day the Corah-Johnson group are able to learn just what the Democrats are doing, they will hold a "line" conference late this afternoon.

Efforts to amend the Senate cloture rule were delayed on Thursday.

POTATOES USED AS MONEY IN POLAND

The common, ordinary, garden variety of spud has at last come into its own. Potatoes are being used today as currency in certain rural districts in Poland.

The potato, according to a dispatch from Moscow to the American Red Cross, made public here yesterday, is the staple article of food in these regions and its value fluctuates far less than any of the various types of paper money which are in circulation. In the district around Grodno the Red Cross reports that all the local help employed in warehousing or in activities of the field units are given their weekly wage in potatoes.

About twenty pounds of potatoes regarded as a fair weekly wage for the ordinary workman. One of the large landowners in Grodno, whose home was wrecked during the war, furnished the entire mansion with articles purchased with potato money.

A complete set of drawing room furniture took him down 12,000 potatoes.

It is still reckoned the richest man in the town, however, as his barns hold about three carloads of currency—or, in other words, just spuds.

Driver Fined on Failure To Tell of Lost Coat Belt

Public hackers are required by police regulations to turn over to the hack inspector's office any article which may be left by passengers. It was charged in Police Court yesterday that Joseph Hayes, colored chauffeur of a taxicab, failed to notify Hack Inspector Morris Collins that a woman he had taken to Union Station left the belt of her fur coat in his car. He was fined \$3. Hayes said he intended to return the articles, but delayed.

Woman Delegate To Democratic Party Conclave



MRS. A. B. PYKE.

Mrs. Pyke, first woman delegate to a Democratic national convention, who hails from Lakewood, Ohio, was one of the most efficient organizers in the food conservation campaign during the war. It was largely because of the ability she showed during the campaign that her selection as a delegate to the political convention was made.

NEWBERRY AID ADMITS GIFT OF \$400

Witness Says He "Found" Amount in Envelop on Table.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Feb. 6.—John Kern, of Midland, Mich., found \$400 in an envelope given him by Paul H. King, manager of the campaign to elect Truman H. Newberry to the United States Senate in 1918, he testified today at the Michigan election fraud trial.

Kern said he went to Detroit and talked with King regarding doing some work in the interest of Newberry. Following the conversation, he said, he found an envelope for him on the table.

"What was in the envelope?" queried Frank C. Dailey, government attorney.

"Four hundred dollars," Kern said.

"What did you do with it?" Dailey asked.

"The town sherrif took it for me," Kern said.

"I used \$96 for expenses and sent the rest back," the witness replied.

Miss Pearl Gilbert, secretary to Representative Gilbert O. Currie, testified that King sent the following message to Newberry the day before the primary elections: "Don't worry, everything is all right."

Circulated Petitions.

Thomas A. Whitney testified he was employed by George Welsh, Newberry worker, to circulate the petitions of James W. Helme, Democratic candidate for the Senate in 1918. He said he received \$5 a day and expenses.

Testimony given before the grand jury which was responsible for the indictment of 135 Michigan politicians, including United States Senator Truman H. Newberry, were given vicarious presentation before the jury.

Since all who were called before the grand jury several months ago expressly waived immunity, their admissions, as grand jurors remember them, can be repeated now; and those statements may be received by the present jury as testimony against the men who originally made them, it was said by attorneys for the prosecution.

Judge John M. Harris, of Boyne City, one of those who went before the grand jury and was indicted. Two members of the grand jury took the stand this afternoon and repeated in substantial detail the testimony offered by the judge. Those witnesses were C. R. Higby, clerk of the grand jury, and Charles Ott.

"Judge Harris told us on the grand jury," said Mr. Higby, "that Paul King had sent for him at the beginning of the Newberry campaign and that he had met him in Detroit. He promised to organize town committees in the neighborhood of his home city."

According to the witness, Judge Harris in effect said: "Mr. King offered me \$300 a month and expenses. I received in all \$80 in salary and \$400 in expense money. The men that I persuaded to work for Newberry I did not myself pay. I suggested they go directly to Paul King to make compensation arrangements."

Paul King years ago pushed through the Senatorial election of Charles Townsend with the expenditure of practically nothing. The government authorities, therefore, regarded as significant Judge Harris' quoted statement.

"Mr. King told me the financial situation in this campaign was considerably different from that in the Townsend campaign. King said: 'Now we have plenty of money.'"

CONGRESS KEPT IN DARK ABOUT SIBERIAN PLANS

State Department Refuses To Take House Into Its Confidence.

BAKER PASSES BUCK

Says Explanation of Change Of Policy Is Up to Lansing.

That the administration is not disposed to take Congress into its confidence on its Siberian policy was indicated at a hearing before the House Foreign Affairs Committee yesterday. The committee had under consideration the resolution by Representative Mason, Republican, of Illinois, calling on the State Department for detailed information on the course pursued by this government in North Russia and Siberia.

Third Assistant Secretary of State Long told the committee he did not know just what would be proper for him to communicate to Congress, but promised, when offered additional time, to ascertain what information he could properly supply.

For a long time, Mr. Long stated, President Wilson declined to send American troops into Siberia, but afterwards entered into an agreement with the allied and associated powers. This agreement, which fully stated the American plan, was reduced to writing, he said, and was accepted by Japan in an official statement, a copy of which was furnished to the United States.

Secretary of War Baker testified that all drafted men had been drawn from Northern Russia and Siberia and that only about 5,000 volunteers still are in Siberia. They will be on their way home next month, the Secretary added.

American in No Danger.

A dispatch from Gen. Graves, in command of the American expedition in Siberia, said Mr. Baker, confirmed reports that revolutionists have charge of the town of Vladivostok, but that there was no danger to the American forces, who were being permitted to leave.

"Is not the withdrawal of our troops a complete change of policy on the part of the United States since you were last before the committee?" Representative Mann asked.

The Secretary replied that it was, but when pressed for the reason for this change of policy, or what consideration moved the President and Great Britain to withdraw their troops, he said he could not answer. That is a matter for the Secretary of State, he explained.

Secretary Baker reiterated his previous statement to the committee that his furnishing arms and munitions to Admiral Kolchak was a personal act and not official.

Following is the information Assistant Secretary Long promised to find out whether or not he could supply.

"A copy of the agreement by which the United States entered into an agreement to send American troops to Northern Russia and Siberia, if it be in writing. If not in writing, then to furnish to Congress the verbal agreement made between the President of the United States and the kings, and the reason for entering into the Russian civil war, and the reason for continuing in Northern Russia and Siberia after the armistice was signed."

"All communications had between the President and all of the so-called governments of Russia, also, if compatible with public safety, all agreements made by the peace commission with the approval of the President with regard to the affairs of Russia."

The agreement, verbal or in writing, between the President and the Mikado of Japan in regard to the different zones or territories to be occupied by Japan, the United States and the allies.

The agreement between the President and the President of the Russian Republic.

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SINGS OWN DIRGE AT HIS FUNERAL

Mount Vernon, Ill., Feb. 6.—W. N. Smith sang at his own funeral here today.

Six years ago Smith and his first wife sang "Rock of Ages." Their voices were reproduced on a phonograph record. The record was suggested as a part of the services by Smith's second wife.

QUET PREVAILS IN VLADIVOSTOK

Red Cross Workers Leave East as Rebels Establish Order.

Order reigns in Vladivostok which is now in control of the social revolutionists, according to a cable dispatch to the War Department yesterday from Maj. Gen. Graves, commander-in-chief of the American expeditionary forces in Siberia. He said the city was quiet, and that good feeling reigned among all groups of the people.

This information was taken here as practical substantiation of the belief that no attempt would be made to put down the uprising. The social revolutionists are believed by War Department officials to have no connection with the Bolsheviks. Their platform, however, is the restoration of order and the prevention of interference in the internal affairs of Russia by foreigners.

The army transport, Great Northern, left Vladivostok last night with a part of the American forces and nearly all the women workers attached to the American Red Cross "commission to Siberia." It was announced at the headquarters of the Red Cross. The message—a cablegram from Vladivostok—said that 114 women and twenty men of the commission sailed on the Great Northern, direct for San Francisco. With the exception of a few Vladivostok workers and a group now en route from Harbin with General Harris, all women personnel are leaving Siberia.

The message added that no fear is entertained for the four American Red Cross men held captive by the Bolsheviks near Krasnoyarsk.

WEATHER AND FLU CAUSE LOSS TO ROADS

A series of landslides, washouts and flurries, coupled with an outbreak of influenza among its employees, is causing the Railroad Administration large financial losses, according to a statement issued last night dealing with the effect of the successive blizzards which have swept the East during the past forty-eight hours.

Reports from regional directors of Eastern railways indicate serious interference with railroad operations. High winds, drifting snow, flooded bridges and frozen switches have checked passenger and freight service to a considerable extent, it is stated.

The situation is further complicated by outbreaks of influenza. On the New York Central lines more than 2,000 employees are ill with the disease, according to reports.

Direct General Hines said today that railroad earnings would show a drop because of the adverse conditions, although both officers and employees are doing their utmost to keep traffic moving and overcome the extraordinary difficulties.

The reports indicate particularly heavy damage to railroad properties along the Jersey Coast due to high water. In the Potomac basin and region of West Virginia, a number of landslides have been caused by continued heavy rains, holding up the transportation of coal to Norfolk, for shipment to New York and New England.

Billy Sunday Boosts Wood.

By Herald Leased Wire.

Norfolk, Va., Feb. 6.—Billy Sunday, the evangelist, came out strongly today in advocacy of Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood's candidacy for the Republican Presidential nomination.

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Wireless Talk Over World Will Bring Universal Peace, Telephone Expert Predicts

That a world system of wireless telephony, whereby subscribers in different continents will communicate as easily as telephone users in the same town now, will be established in "a comparatively few years" was the prediction made last night by Col. J. J. Carthy, of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, in an address before the National Research Council at the National Museum.

"Recent progress in wireless telephony makes such a world telephone system inevitable," Col. Carthy asserted, and predicted that its establishment will put an end to war. "Easy, world-wide telephone communication will break down once and for all national barriers of suspicion and misunderstanding," he prophesied. "It will lead to the adoption of a common tongue or common understanding of languages. It will lead to the establishment of Christ's kingdom of peace and good-will on earth."

A warning that commercial supremacy will pass from America to Europe, if science professors do not receive better pay and college science departments more financial support, was voiced by Col. Carthy.

"Achievements in practical industrial science and inventions cannot arise without the fundamental discoveries made at the universities and scientific institutions," he stated.

The Smithsonian Institute was mentioned as one among the American institutions where scientific research was being hampered for lack of funds. "I have information of several experiments there which are absolutely stopped although their accomplishment would be of great future value to this country," Col. Carthy declared. "Scores of science professors are deserting the schools for commercial positions on account of insufficient pay."

European nations are awake to the industrial advantages of scientific research, and many are planning large programs of support to science, Col. Carthy stated. American industries should have each a department of industrial scientific research, he said. Smaller concerns should cooperate toward such to the research department of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, employing over 1,300 scientists and engineers.

A feature of the evening was the working of the experiment whereby the American, Joseph Henry, discovered the principle of the dynamo. The original apparatus of Henry, used, having been lent for the purpose by Princeton University, where the discovery was made.

A "talking movie," in which Thomas Watson, co-worker with Alexander Graham Bell in the invention of the telephone, narrated the events of the discovery, closed the program.

HUN REPUBLIC, NOW DEFIANT, NEARS REVOLT

Ally Crime Court List, Released, Threatens Nation's Safety.

LEADERS SHOW FEAR

Minister of Justice Declares Germany Will Not Deliver Accused.

Berlin, Feb. 6.—The spectre of revolt tonight can again be sensed in the tense atmosphere. Wilhelmstrasse is known to have visions of disorder and even chaos, which may or may not come true.

So great is the government's anxiety that the list was withheld from publication for more than forty-eight hours. Foreign correspondents and others who Wednesday night had glimpsed of the list were pledged not to inform the German newspapers or to speak of the list to anyone here.

Censorship Falls.

The knowledge of the leading names on the list, however, made its way on invisible wings through the government offices and parliamentary circles. This was followed by a rumble of threatened mutiny should the government endeavor to carry out the allied demand.

Alphabetically, the list is headed by Duke Albrecht of Wuertemberg, who for many months commanded the German front in Flanders. The point of importance, however, the list is headed by Hindenburg who even today is the nation's idol, and second in importance, by Ludendorff, who, though far less beloved, still commands a strong following in the old army circles.

These two names proved both the greatest surprise and the severest shock to the government. At the same time, the national feeling toward the two principal former war chiefs furnishes the government the strongest element of strength if it stands pat on its refusal.

Believe Error Was Made.

Opinion is almost universal here that Marshal Foch and Field Marshal Haig, had they anything to say about it, would vigorously oppose placing the aged German field marshal, who fought his country's battles against them, on the list of alleged war criminals.

Gen. Erich Ludendorff, upon being informed that his name was on the list of alleged war criminals demanded by the allies for trial, said: "It is judicially impossible. I shall refuse to surrender voluntarily."

One member of the government, Minister of Justice Schiffer, flatly declared last today:

Sees Allied "Revenge."

"There is no room for compromise. Not a single German will be delivered to the allies. He added the allied demand was based 'not on justice, but on revenge,' and continued: 'We shall demand that the allies furnish us the indictments and complete testimony. Then we shall try every one against whom charges have been preferred, but sending the accused out of Germany for trial by our former enemies is out of the question. So far, we have not yet received a single full complaint.'"

"The cabinet is absolutely united on this issue. It has no intention of resigning, but will fight this thing through to the end."

The government's plan of procedure will be decided upon tomorrow when Chancellor Bauer is to have a conference with the party leaders. It will then be decided whether the issue is to be put to a vote in the national assembly.

Seeks Revision.

The attitude of the Independent Socialists was expressed in the Prussian Assembly today by one of its leaders, Adolph Hoffmann, who said: "The extradition demand is contrary to justice, however, and the government must carry out its treaty. But I expect it to strive to the utmost to avoid it."

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DEPORTATION TRIALS FACE JURY SHORTAGE

Tombstone, Ariz., Feb. 6.—Cochise County realized today that it probably never will be able to try individually the great majority of defendants in the Bisbee deportation cases.

The shortage of manpower for jury service is so apparent that attorneys believed not more than eight or ten defendants can be brought to trial.

Even now deputy sheriffs are going into forgotten nooks of the country and bringing in men who have not associated with their fellows for years.

A stir of interest was created when Jim Wolf, the famous "Jim Wolf, of Wolfville," in Alfred Henry Lewis "Wolfville" stories, answered the jury roll. He lives at Lewis Springs and is a cattleman. He was excused, however, because he is over 60.

Frail Boat Braves Gale To Give Sick Woman Aid

New London, Conn., Feb. 6.—When no other vessel dared to venture out into the storm, Captain Dunn today braved a fifty-mile gale and carried a coast guard's sick wife in his little sloop from Block Island, 34 miles distant.

The woman is in a hospital here awaiting an operation.

George Marshall III.

Supt. George R. Marshall, of the Police Court Building, has been confined to his home several days by illness.

DEMAND FOR WAR CRIMINALS CRITICISED IN ALLIED NATIONS

By RENE VIVIANI. (Former Prime Minister of France.)

Paris, Feb. 6.—Germany will never deliver the war criminals wanted by the allies for trial.

She will persist in her refusal because she knows that America's failure to ratify the Versailles treaty and England's troubles in Ireland and Egypt prevent military pressure by the allied powers.

I suggest, therefore, a substitute demand for further supplies of coal as reparation for Germany's noncompliance with the treaty paragraph stipulating the surrender of the criminals.

By SIR ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE.

London, Feb. 6.—In all fairness we must admit that we Britons would be deeply resentful if Germany, had she won the war, demanded Haig, Beatty and Jellicoe for trial before a German court.

I suggest, as a means of alleviating the situation, that Germany be asked to provide one or two judges to be members of the international tribunal that is to try the alleged culprits.

Advocates 20 Years as Era For Buildings

George Bernard Shaw Would Destroy Old World Structures.

By GEORGE BERNARD SHAW. London, Feb. 6.—Now that the world is suffering from a housing shortage, I hope we shall begin to make our own architectural efforts and avoid the building errors of the past.

I am not at all sure that much mischief has not been done during my lifetime by the creation of a great deal of "literary" or "artistic" building. To live in a house made as dark as possible and with the few windows as possible is like living in an architectural hell.

I am so far modern as to believe that every building should be knocked down at the end of twenty years, for we have an incorrigible habit of sponging on the past.

Look at the fuss we made during the war over the Rheims Cathedral. Any reasonable state of society would have got hold of more bricks and stained glass and built it again.

All my life I have had the feeling that each generation should possess its own art. The worship of the past can only be cured by the wholesale destruction of the monuments of the past—to drive us, by a kind of starvation, to produce our own buildings.

At present, after tolerating bad architecture all the year round, people go for a holiday in some old English village to see nice buildings at which there should be no need to look twice.

If we could avoid the loss of human life involved by war, I should be glad to have half a dozen more great wars, so that all the cottages and villages in Europe might be knocked down in order to force us to replace them.

Adjust Lump Sum Question.

Comprise of the long disagreement which has existed between Congress and department heads with reference to statutory appropriations is also contemplated. Congress dislikes to make lump sum appropriations because it fears resultant extravagance on the part of bureau chiefs, some of whom show a tendency to boost their payrolls recklessly if given a certain carte blanche. On the other hand, department heads claim that appropriations for statutory positions on their hands so far as securing exceptional employees is concerned.

To remedy this situation it is proposed to make lump sum appropriations for statutory positions subject to the supervision of a central organization. Under this arrangement, a bureau chief wants to pay a stenographer \$1,800 he will have to come to the central organization for the supervision of a central organization. Under this arrangement, a bureau chief wants to pay a stenographer \$1,800 he will have to come to the central organization for the supervision of a central organization.

No radical increases or decreases will be made, it is said, although the committee expects its work to be the foundation for sweeping reorganization in many offices. For instance, in the War Department, there are a number of stenographers drawing \$900 salaries whose duties could be performed by small boys. The committee expects to define the duties of various classes of workers of this type, setting suitable corresponding rates of pay. Such action is expected to result in the elimination of four-fifths of the clerical workers.

Discrimination against women workers will not obtain under the rulings of the reclassification committee. All workers are being rated strictly according to the work they perform, without regard to sex. Girl stenographers and typewriters need not, however, expect much of an advance over the \$1,400 they now usually receive, since reports from the commercial houses of the East show that government stenographers are already being paid at a considerably higher rate than similar workers in private concerns. Six or eight classes of stenographers will probably be provided for in the reclassification.

Find Strange Discrepancies.

A great many very glaring discrepancies have been discovered which will have to be righted. For instance, a case was discovered yesterday where one man was receiving \$1,400 and another \$3,500 annually for the same duties as custodian. The former salary was a case of a bureau chief receiving an extra \$500 for taking over the custodian's duties, while the \$3,500 man would appear to be overpaid. Clerks doing important work in the Patent Office are receiving a basic salary of \$720, while for duties of the same type Treasury workers are receiving \$1,400. A number of elderly men acting as watchmen and guards are also receiving \$720, a salary manifestly insufficient for the maintenance of their families. Most of these workers, it is expected, will be increased to \$1,300 or \$1,400.

The drafting bureau of the Senate is assisting the committee in drawing up the bill which it is proposed to lay before Congress as the result of the reclassification work.

Speedy Jailing of Berger Asked in Chicago Court

Chicago, Feb. 6.—District Attorney C. F. Clynne today filed with the Appellate Court here a brief asking that Victor L. Berger be sent to Federal prison immediately to serve the ten-year sentence imposed on conviction of violating the espionage act.

The brief, consisting of 28 pages, claimed Berger had violated his pledge to the court to refrain from acts on which his conviction was based.

Dublin Raids on Homes Of Sinn Feiners Continue

Dublin, Feb. 6.—The police and military continue raiding on Sinn Fein suspects. Several raids were made this morning on homes of well-known Sinn Feiners in the south of Ireland.

As a result of countryside pressure, Lord Chancellor Campbell has announced no prisoners will hereafter be deported without trial.

Speeding Costs \$5 Fine.

Charged with automobile speeding on Connecticut avenue, James Lechory was arrested by Policeman Tomard. He was fined \$5 in the Police Court yesterday.

STORM ON WAY NORTH, LEAVING WRECKS BEHIND

Dominion Line Steamer Princess Anne Ashore Off Rockaway Beach.

D. C. SLOWLY RECOVERS

New York Mayor Confiscates Trucks to Aid in Street Cleaning.

Today—Fair; tomorrow, probably snow flurries with not much change in temperature and diminishing northwest winds.

With Washington's streets transformed into a sea of slush of ice and water by the chaotic wintry storms of the last several days, tomorrow will bring further unsettled weather to make matters worse, it was predicted at the Weather bureau last night.

Some solace is found in the weather man's prognostication that nasty Northwest winds which have made conditions particularly disagreeable, will subside.

Engineer-Commissioner Charles W. Kutz said yesterday the firemen within a few days may be seen in the role of snow-sweepers with all available hoses at work pushing downtown streets. Snow plows, he said, accomplish little.

Two hundred street cleaners were at work all day cleaning gutters and cross walks, but the job is too big to gain appreciable results.

Street car companies reported conditions practically unimproved. Employees were kept busy at track crossings brushing away the slush which constantly accumulated. With the exception of those downtown, the street car stations were covered with watery snow a foot deep.

A score of trolley passengers narrowly escaped injury at 3:15 p. m. when a car of the Capital Traction Company and an automobile driven by Harvey T. Brooks, 464 Clarke street southeast, collided on Fourteenth street northwest. A number of car windows were broken but the auto was undamaged.

Miss Annie A. Mason, 1317 Sheppard street northwest, sprained her ankle when she slipped and fell at Fourteenth and U streets northwest.

An awning in front of the establishment of John F. Jarvis, 135 Pennsylvania avenue northwest, was blown down.

While Washington is struggling to free herself from the snow which fell here during one of the worst storms which ever swept the Atlantic seaboard, New York and New England towns are still in the grip of the gale, which is blowing north, doing millions of dollars' worth of damage.

Battered by the hurricane the Old Dominion line steamer Princess Anne, went ashore yesterday off Long Island and was late last night reported high on a sand bar just off Rockaway Beach, N. Y. and it is feared that it will be impossible to float the ship again. She carried a passenger list of thirty-two persons and seventy-two in her crew.

Unable to Use Wireless.

Wireless messages from the ship urged immediate removal of the passengers, as she was slowly filling with water. The wireless later failed, as did every attempt to launch a lifeboat. Before the failure of the wireless it was made known that Capt. Scay was confined to his cabin with a fractured knee cap and many of the passengers were suffering from the exposure they were forced to undergo, but late last night it was reported that the ship was in no immediate danger of breaking up. Help will be sent to her as soon as a power boat can be launched to reach the ship.

It was announced last night that the seas were moderating and an attempt would be made to take off passengers before morning. Rescue ships are standing by.